

Evolution and primordial diversity.

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Evolution implies the existence of a theoretically possible diversity of specific individuals and species of the biosphere. The selection of individuals (and species) from this diversity with the most suitable abilities means evolutionary development.

But there is a problem... Doesn't the existence of a diversity of species and individuals mean that all possibilities are programmed initially, and therefore initially known?

That is, evolution exists, and there really is a selection of species and individuals according to Darwin (according to environmental conditions).

But, theoretically, all the diversity of species and individuals should initially be contained (be programmed) in the very structure and diversity of DNA, RNA, proteins, purine and pyrimidine bases, etc., that is, theoretical diversity appears immediately when nature has just created the “alphabet of life”. The creation of the alphabet, in principle, means the initial “writing” of all possible texts. After all, any intelligent text is a sequence of letters and punctuation marks of a certain length, which means that a very advanced computer can generate “all texts” that are possible based on the alphabet.

If we extend the analogy to biology, then based on the “alphabet of life” a very intelligent and advanced computer could predict the evolution of the biosphere depending on changes in the environment. The “alphabet of life” is the presence and diversity of DNA, RNA, amino acids, purine and pyrimidine bases, carbohydrates, etc., and in a more general sense, it is the basic structure of our carbon life.

Thus, we must recognize that the very structure of the functioning of life based on carbon clearly presupposes the existence of a finite, quite definite, but most importantly, original diversity of all species and all living beings of the biosphere that can actually arise under appropriate conditions.